## TAKES ACTIVE SHAPE NOW

Executive Committee Corresponds With Phelps-Dodge Interests and Gets Right of Way, Is Report.

Farmington, N. M., May 21 While you read. terms as Being given out for publication, the work of the executive committee of the Farmington, Altragact-

data of a survey made from Farm- suitdone, maten south only a few years ago by . The facompany was believed to have been for obvious remote. marked by the Phelpachodge inter. The road itself will be exceedeingly ests. It is understood that the Farm- picturesque, but the view from the ington. Albaquerque & Gulf has se- point just after crossing the second mired and has taken over a part of bridge will be even more so. Look the right of way held by the otherling back lowerd the cast, a broad

Correspondence received by local men from some investors in the mountains beyond can be seen se southern part of Arizons, men who between the near by walls of the are in colse touch with railroad mate conyon. It is a beautiful view and terr, indicates that they have some will doubtless be gazed upon in adsather good information along the intration by hundreds of fravelers lines of railroad news. Just what it who will begin to go over the road there men will be here personally vantages are known. within a short time and it may be possible that there will be some railsome information about the Southern Pacific and another is that they feel that the Farmington, Albuquerque & thatf is a sure go and want to get in on the ground floor.

Chief Engineer Hall has checked up the first two ten-mile sections of the survey the Farmington line promoters have secured. According to Mr. Half the survey as evidenced by pro-File and alignment maps shows a grade of much less than I per cent up the Canyon Gallegos, with a maximum curvature of only three degrees. This would mean an ideal line and the expense of building would be com-

The executive force, so we are informed, have two or three opportuing the necessary tonnage. They are ent. may gathering tonnage data. This is and when they make their report they that was to be settled. will have matters in such shape there will be no question on the part of the rett against for John A. Leutz fer investing public but that the line will damages good it is only a matter of time until | imbarsed in the sum of \$5,000. will have some good ratironal be delivered daily along the line and o find a market for these products They must make a conservative estito be looked into and a great deal of ling of matters to a head, West'h in ntint head tay it.

It is understood that the plans are to include, bessites the same line, a from Torrance on the Rock Isisind to Roswell in their project.

# CRUEL BEATING FOR

Little Uke Finely Can't Spell Word and Teacher Uses Rod With Great Vigor: Alleged Misuse of Children

Yoma, Aria, May 51 - hast week, Pintey, an orphan boy, also has been adequed by Mrs. Abe Frank, aged big mouth thirteen years, and a student in the

A short time after this inhuman | anded sunishment Captain J N Bicknal examined the buy and tound two welfs. ruch about eight inches in length and one and one-half in hes wide, where devote himself at length to the exahe blood was coming through the pert testimony which had been heard skin, it is understood that the wear Mr. Sembury, for the defence, take non need was a loaded carer new, (that in view or the case he would and that during the present term or have nothing to say. Therefore there has been sustemary to use this kind was no closing argument of weapon for punishing school children. It is also alleged that the boy ens otherwise roughly handled by hight no agreement had been reached Williams, and this willout any rebel-Pour spirit upon the part of the boy

This punishment is said to have been inflicted because this noy could I detest shopping. not spell a word.

Never hesitate about giving Cham- Boston Transcript. beriain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no oplum or other par-

## ROAD PICTURESQUE ROAD FOR SILVER CITY

Blue Canyon Highway Which Will Be One of Seenic Routes of the Southwest.

splanning N Ma May 31.- English t Need and Portman Weeks are as objections weally with those parwas to at work on the Blue Can-

the of the most difficult parts the gionic resol through the canyon that mere the first and secon and & Gulf rallroad is beginning to bridges. That is the part of the wortake active shape, and the prespects that her already here accomplished for a railroad from Fermington to the and the broad and smooth though south seem brighter new than every steep read certainty presents a fine Also if the only item that has been attrestance as seen from sither he given out is that after much were low or above, it winds in and out Palling and correspondence the come around the projections of the side of witten has secured maps, profile and the calcade. It is a line job of road

The layer of convicts will also be a railroad company that was at that employed as tong as may be necessity time corrounds contemporting builds says in patting the rough from the its plane. While it is not given out distant. The location of the road will about railroad this be it is believed be changed so that it will follow the or those who have been according in top of the divide all the way to the Come touch that it is the El Paso & mountain. This will be much better Durantso Ratironal company. This than the present course of the road

strip of the mesa below, then the city toen the Rio Grande and fimilly the is they do not say in their letters, but jus soon as its attractions and its ad-

# the meantime there are two rumors coing around. One is that they have

Suit Results From Pulling of Tooth and Defendant Brings Prove Argument.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 30 - All day esterday two hideous skulls on the natics to place their bonds upon shows the jury. But that was only uppurs. There is no charge for the anckers

a bin job and they are doing it care- to show the structure of the jaw, for The only requirement is that those fully and in a most systematic way. It was a matter of the jaw and molars, who want the suckers must convince

pay from the beginning. Cortain rati- of a booth of the plaintiff by an as road interests are trying to discour- estant of the defendant. It was to pare the building of the road, saying claim of the plaintiff that the tooth the proposed line would not be a pay- pulling subsequently went far beyond ing investment for many years to the original intention of the plaintiff. The officers of the company and ended in the extraction of several are much encouraged, however, by the rooth and a past of the jaw book way the many details are working out | For all this its demanded to be re-

If was the theory of the plaintiff nows for San Juan county. The gath- that a septic condition was set up erius of tonnage data is quite an in- hy medicine used by the defendant's tricute task. They must find out just assistant in the course of the operhow much coal, coke and timber can arron: On the other side, it was contended that when the tooth was pulled there was already a sceptia condition; that a pur sair was dismate of the products of the farming closed, and that the only evil effect positions at present and for the next that sould have resulted from the few years. There are endless details extraction of the tooth was the bring-

> It was further contended that the plaintiff bilined had neglected preneutrons against south a woodition After the meaner of all burnen kind, when the tooth was pasted, the asdetant said, the planniff kept stocking ils inger into the cavity. Everybody es that, not, perhaps, for the pur of scoing whether the tooth W there, but for the reason that he man bereft of a tooth abhors a country with all the nerconess of the against a various.

The assistant said be warned the daintiff against the danger of the erron, but the warning had hardly n attered sefere the plaintiff gave to that human impulse and felt sin the place where his footh had

The projectiff denied that any such acroing had been given; that the only thing he said on the subject of clicking fingers into his mouth he and said nimself, when he told the at the Main street school, little the assistant that he did not want him Professor Forbes, to call attention to he sticking his dirty fingers into

nith grade, received a brutal heating testimony, and that contributed to the to that metitation. Had it not been of the hands of his teacher, John G. bringing of the case to a close more

Mr. Bullard for the plaintiff in hi spening argument said he would important product of the country. peak briefly at that time, but would

The case went to the jury late is he afternoon and at a late hear las

Husband cannoyed) - Why do cant me to go with you" You know Wife-Oh, you wan't have to shop, dear. You'll me oly pay the bills.

"And do you have to be called in cotics and can be given with the confidence. As a quick cure for confidence. As a quick cure for was about to engage 1 new given coughs and colds to which children in the applicant, "unless you happens to need me."—Youkers Statesman. the morning - asked the lady who N. M., granted increase, rate of \$15

### **Baking Helps**

Valuable Suggestions By Mrs. Nevada Evizer. Exponent the Art of Baking actuaget by

Heipful Cabe Making Hints Always sift flour and K C Baking Powder at least three times. The Work Progressing Rapidly on more sifting, the lighter the cake

Remember that! To cream but and sugar quickly, warm the tear slightly. Beat yolks of eggs th rotary beater. Whip whites eggs with flat spoon whip. Water makes lighter cakes; milk makes richer cakes.

To mix a cake, first cream but ter and sugar thoroughly, then add you're if used. Then alternately add moisture and flour that has been sifted with baking powder and stir until smooth and glossy adding egg whites after thoroughly

Always no E Chaking Powder. Biscuit Helps

Alwayssift flour and K C Baking

Powder at least three times. Have shortening cold and firm.

Mix dough as noft as it can be handled. The softer dough goes into the oven, the lighter the biscuit when it comes out. It is easier for K C Baking Powder to do its work in soft than in stiff dough. Mix biscuits very little. Do not knead. Stir up with spoon or knife and press in shape to roll on floured board.

With K C Baking Powder resuits are sure and certain. Ask your grocer for K C.

Shoots That Grow on Trees in Government Orchards Near Phoenix Distributed to Farmers and Planed.

Phoeaix, Asiz, May 31 - Professor A. H. Forbes of the University of Arirona was in Phoentx recently, closing "Bone-Heads" Into Court to ap a task of a few days in connection afth the experiment station. Annualis at this season of the year the such ers that grow on the date trees in the government orchard are taken from the parent trees and given to the vathorney's tables in the district court rieus farmers and horticulturists room granned at the audience, and throughout the valley who will guar mer one of them are need to wink ut antee to take proper care of them as it is the purpose of the govern-These saulie had been brought in ment to foster this infant industry the acation authorities that they will

The case was that of Samuel Bar-rett against Dr. John A. Leutz for damages resulting from the pulling practically completed here for this car and about 500 suckers have been ransplanted, most of which in due time develop into thrifty fruit bearing crees. Another method of more cap idly increasing the number of trees in the valley is by planting pedigreed seed from trees already in bearing It is a general opinion that date trees ought not to be grown from seed an bles that is only correct in part. It is true that the plant ing of date seed promiseuously rather a foolish undertaking for the reason that the trees do not always when left to their own devices, repro once their kind owing to improper pollenization, etc., and as it takes a ree several years to come into bear ing, if a worthless one be grown if much time and effort lost. But Mr. Forbes says that if the parent trees are of well known bearing varieties, proved locally by their fruits careful handling the element of hance is greatly reduced and a verlarge percentage of the trees will

reproduce their kind in conversation concerning the date industry. Mr. Forbes says that there are now a great many more Young date trees in the valley than most people suppose. Only a limited number of trees are now in bearing and yet there is now considerable entiment that nature entertains fruit sold, though more of it is given away as a novelty and for advertis ing purposes. It takes a date tree seven years or more to come into a proper bearing age, but a great man; trees are now planted or grown from seed annually, so that in another ter years the date eros of the Salt River valley should be of a magnitude well worth general attention, just as or anges and other fruit are now. And it is only fair to the representatives of the government, who have worker so diligently in this field, especially the fact that the development of the date industry in this valley is one There was a good deal of expert that should be credited a most wholly for the careful painstaking interest altraptly than it would have otherwise of the experiment station this valley would not now have an infant industry which is certain to grow into an

#### PENSIONS GRANTED TO NEW MEXICO PEOPLE

Washington, May 20,-The followng pension announcements are tuale by the commissioner's office for New Mexico ceterans:

Charles Smith of Albuquerque. M. gratited original pension, rate \$20 per month from August 16, 1909 Fedro Dominguez of Colonias, N M. granted increase, rate of \$15 but

month from April 21, 1911. Geronimo Chaves of Bernario M., granted increase, rate of the permonth from February 1, 1911.

Jose Antonio Martin of Springer per month from January 21, 1911. Reyes Munos of Aronyo Hando, N. M., granted increase, rate of \$15 per ber 30, 1910 month from August & 1909.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE By Henry Watterson value, to Louis

mamachree the staff of proof-readers when I get home -is much like writing from Laurelle, Kentucky, to Munich, Bavaria, because the essential difference between the two. like that between politics and parties in the United States, is of a fluid condition and kind; the idiosyncrasy of Kentucky, whisky, of Bararia, beer.

There are other similarities. Manich is the most beautiful city in Germany, Louisville is the most beautiful city in America. Vienna gets its pretty girls from Munich. Half the pretty girls on Broadway come from Kentucky. The Germans of Louisville are the best people in the world. The seem part and parcel of the Germans of Munich.

I don't know much about whisky, have never drank enough of it to learn-they tell me the Kentucky brands are the best ever and I can well believe it taking the Kentucky women and the Kentucky horses as the world's standards of excellence -but I am an expert on beer, and 1 do say- 'without the peradventure of a doubt, or fear of successful contradiction" -- that there is no brew on earth equal to the Bavarian Hefwhich Adolphus Busch makes for Tony Paust, comes near to it, whilst there is good beer to be had in Milwankee, in Louisville and even in Cincinnati, bless her poor old soul!

I hope I shall not too greatly of end the Kentucky distillers, when I declare that if I had the power, I would translate every distillers into a brewer. The cure for drunk copess if there be any cure, is light wines and lager. The case hardened problem to interest who confesses himself unable to distinguish between a glass of grog and a stein of beer-nav. who still further discredits his judgment by admitting that he is un able to realize the amazing con traces between a bottle of walsky and a hole in the ground-is as much opposed to the one as to the other He makes un discrimination, Al ar ake look alike to him, each hell bent and sot-breeding, the most in nocent tipple along with the strongest spirits. The experience of concheental Entopie is proof of my con tention. Here in Bavaria the ceer consumption is universal and ener mone, and there is no drunk causes of the sort so common with us. I am: muchted to Consol General Thomas William Poters for a valuable colla tion of facts bearing upon the drink question from the point of view.

The laws governing the sale or beer, wines and liquors in Manich are in the nature of the people and the case extremely liberal, According to the census of 1905, there were Munich 538,938 inhabitants, all or at least a very high percentage requiring liquid neurishment, princi pally in the form of heer. To meet this need the authorities granted parimission to 1,480 saloons, in which beer may to sold; live wine restall rants, eighty one cafes and eight tea houses, making an average of one establishment for the sule of such retreshments to about 319 persons. exclusive of the floating population. Considering that beer is both food and drink and of universal consump-

troe this is not a high percentage Any respectable person making appheating is the proper authorities and securing permission can open satour to the sale of beer; but a our where other liquors as well as been are sold is subject to the restruction tout it must be 100 meters distant true any other has of the same description, nor will permission be granted by the authorities unless they are satisfied that the punter require sath additional saloans for its convenience. Besides the regular in come that a license tax has to be pare arriving to the rent which the autoon areper has to pay. The propricio must keep an accurate ar count and return a certain percent age on the profits of his business. The bours for opening the heer sa loons at a ne houses are ordinarily from h s. m., closing at 11 p. m., in coming handays and holidays, the tea rooms and coffee rooms closing at 7 o'clock p. m.

The question of prohibition is an known. The moral realet would be considered a crank. Reer is not only erick but food, for a large propor tion of the population. The manufacture of beer is under the strict supervision of the law, which is rig idly enforced, and nothing but malt and hope can be used.

The consumption of concentrated

and light wines constitute the nadens where drinks are dispensed, ville, Kentucky-if the composing having comfortable tables and chairs room abridges it to "Ky." I will and good attendants, are crowded during pleasant weather with the most respectable classes of society. ranging from the highest in rank to the peasantry, all joining together in a republic of pleasure, drinking in moderation while enjoying the best of music. This is furnished as a rule by some one of the numerous military bands. It is the same during the winter months with the in-

Upon many journeys through Ger

door places.

many I have never seen one single case of drunkenness in any of these halls or gardens. Treating, with its concomitant evils, is practically un known. Each man pays for what he requires, drinking no more than he wishes. Sometimes the general thirst on a warm summer day is titanic in its expacity for consumption. But, notwithstanding the vast quantities gender the combative element aroused by atenhalic drink; it has rather the reverse effect, for it not | ica." only satisfies the thirst, but contains a food quality, which resists the small percentage of alcohol, render ing the recipient contented with himself and his surrounding; a kindly beverage, invented, one might bran; howbeit, the especial brew fancy, to smooth away the cares of life and the workadny world, satisfying at once the spirit and the miati.

HAVE nover The Criminal I the relation of Record. strong drink to crime and of the lighter wines and lar resort of the city. heer to crime would, as indicated by the police statistics in every land, show much to the advantage of the latter as against the former. That the brewers of our country have to answer for an overplas of low dives set up by them where liquors as well as beer are sold, is true enough. On this point Adolphus Busch himself spoke in no uncertain terms less than a year ago. But this is an ineident which does not affect the

argument in favor of the vinous and mait fluids. Washington, though bimself a dislier, was of this opinion. Jefferon, who had seen more of the world -assuredly more of the European world than Washington, went the length of making a strenuous effort to introduce wine and beer to Vir. ginia by offering a bones to the inthers and brewers who would come and try the experiment. Not ant I the tiermans arrived in great numbers, however, did the beer in dustry prosper.

Touching this relation of drink to crime, as revenied by the police records, I am permatted by Consul Genquotation from the latest data comeiled by him:

The similation of arrests for all causes I give some idea of the effect of bee-cime, although it does not necessarily one that the crime was directly the entit of beer the the contrary the perninge and only

Inserted is not a seline in Munich for will one be arrested for it unless an evil one be arrested for it unless annested with some other cause which has have been the result of mebrical flowers are times. The present is one of bette when a hear called "Salvator" is rewest this beer is decided to strength of ordinary near and much desired by he people that a certain amount of his is his wed and generally consumed to him or these weeks. During this intention among the people but not of richest areas a certain amount of in a straten among the people but not of richest areas as that produced by the ordinary areas. following table of arrests will 1907 there were 3.883 arrests in 1901 Munich had a population of 415,250, in 1907 588,983, while in 1910 585,083. The statistics of arrests for but year, I carrest to say, in arrests for but year, I carrest to say, in arrests for but year, I carrest to say, in a series of the above figures.

These figures are telerably con busive in telling their own story They completely refute the pleas of the American prohibition sts. who, as I said, make no discrimination and allow no distinctions. One and all, they are intemperate in want they call their temperance, a single glass, according to their philosophy, being the first mile post on the road to perdition, a glass of beer, or a glass of wine, and a glass of grog, one and the same.

They take their stand upon otal abstinence, which is their right, But, not content with adopting it for inemselves, they seek to force it by aw upon their neighbors. It is impossible to reason with such a spirit. it is of the very essence of despot-

of beer is exceeding small. Beer | toxicants, it would next address | drunkards than we can run rattle-Touching Watterson

RITING tional beverage equally for the as might fall beneath its ban; and from Munich, Ba the poor. The many beautiful gar apparel and personal behavior.

Severage equally for the as might fall beneath its ban; and we cannot run banks without raising the poor. The many beautiful gar apparel and personal behavior. Tyranny accepted knows no bounds. but too well, and the rulers dare not run counter to it.

> brought wretchedness. Even in Ken tucky, in any of the states of America, there is not per capita in any moderate drinkers. Both in England and in the United States drunken ness has steadily abated under the ministrations of an intelligent moral ty In these European beer brewing and wine-making countries drunkenness of the kind common to us is unknown; their standards of production undiminished; their do mestic happiness unclouded; their racial and personal worth untainted by their national beverage, wh ther it be the varied vintage of the consumed, heer does not seem to en grape, or the homely offspring of hops and malt, they go their way and laugh at "despotism in Amer-

Moral of the Story. reigning family, which dates into the | Hofbrauhaus of Munich. ages so far that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Though doubted that | Government claims and has no monopoly. Nevertheless, the Hofbran-

This Hofbrauhaus was built in has its variants. Who is to fee de 1844. Ludwig the Severe (1255 to what is the "common good!" Time 1294), we are told, already nossessed a brewery in Munich and un close corporation of ruling prelates. der him regulations for the browers alone decided. The "common good" were first drawn up. In the Six- was their belief, or pretended be teenth century the white wheaten beer came from Bohemia to Munich The "common good" embraced or and took the place of the brown tain customs, manners and declining barley beer. The browing of this decreed by canon law as orthodox beer was, however, stopped by the The penalties assessed against no police authorities because it was held | delinquent varied from usnging o to be injurious to health. Where burning, from the rack to the tuninbupon the duke monopolized the right screw. They were applied by which of brewing, and so originated the ever Church party found itself in duen! white brew house, when, in 1550 coin the interest of the royal purse," a "brown" or "Heforma hous" beer was again brewed in the

Hof, which was enlarged in 1631. In 1708 brown heer was also brewed in the "white brew house," but since 1807 only brown beer has

been brewed. As early as the Fifteenth century the brewers assumed an important position among the tradespeople of brably throughout christenien, u the town. In the year 1500 there were already twelve beer breweries in Munich. In 1800 a consumption eral Peters to make the following of 50,000 kilderkins was calculated for the summer months alone, and for the year 150,000 kilderkins, necording to which it averaged three kilderkins a head, for the population at that time of 40,500. The Einbeck " beer, called later Book " and brewed only by the Hof. was sold for two months be ginning on Ascension day 300 years ago. The Hofbrauhaus, as I said, is the most frequented beer house in Munich, and the heer is regarded as the best. But the old primitive place. has been renewed and looks most respectable, the Hofbranhaus rebuilt and brought somewhat to date. The rooms, however, are still furnished in the stele of the time of its founds tion, and are decorated with paintings. Deer heads adorn the antechamber in the first story, Passing through this room we come to the large hall with a vaulted mof and Gothie windows, allegories and mottoes on the walls between the windows, and at the ends symbolical mural paintings. From the roof are suspended chandeliers with electric light. In the entresol there is a richly decorated "Trinkstube," and

The throngs that gather here are a sight to see. It is perpetually crowded. The nobleman and the children come and go of their own sweet will. Disorder of any sort is undreamed of. The can of beer served for twenty four pfennigs (six cents) is double the size of the Stein known in America. When his can is empty the habitue takes it himself to the cask and has it refilled. Choose and sausage are the food staples. This has been going on day in and day out for hundreds of years and furnishes a complete auswer to the dogma of the American probibition ists "that we can no more conduct electron drinks in proportion to that | ism. Gratified with respect to in the liquor business without producing

everywhere one meets an air of me-

dieval grace with modern comfort.

itself to tobacco; then to such food smake ranches without raising poi countering accidents; or cusumbers Panaticism is relentless. Over here and cabbage without the risk of the masses of the people know this cholera morbus, the thief, the wreck, the bellyache, like the drunkard, be ing the exception. Shall we have no The moderate use of drink has more fiscal institutions, no more lines. brought as much happiness into the of transportation, no more truck gar world as its immoderate use has dens and no more cakes and ale? Perish the thought, for what has been and is in Bayaria can be in Kentucky or anywhere else where community one not to a hundred the rule of sanity and moderation is observed

We think we are a free people. We agree that the world is too much governed. Yet nowhere is individnal liberty so assailed as in the United States. The prohibition wave, now happily subsiding, was a menace to free institutions. Thoughtful people are beginning to see that there are worse evils than the frink evil; evils more subversive of the character of a nation, because more general and pervasive, less obvious and reachable. The drunkard a usually in evidence. He may be leads with. It is otherwise vith the care ing forms of personal and political corruption. Virtue is self-resistance P course to vice, not enforced obeging to O there are drastic regulation. Morality is rain other brew tive. That may be moral in one eries besides the country which is immoral in another Hofbran in Munich. The Hofbran country. Circumstances after caset, is merely a crown property, an in Time and place must be regarded heritance of the Wittelbachs, the This is strictly exemplified by the

The "common good," about which we hear so much, 'ke the 'general beer is the national beverage, the welfare" clause of the constitution. has been worked to death. The "common good" is the veriest to haus is still by odds the most popu- straction. It is not everywhere the same as one sees here in Bayama. It was when the Church, or rather its fief, in prescribed religious begins the ascendant.

After many centuries of streamous trial in the effort to make new your by force of arms and tortures, both .. eastly and a ghastly failure, the soit ordained agents of God sowing no world in blood and flame, were sent to the rear and the doctrine of a cention the ped rock of all treaten of all enlightenment, of the good government was established in as charlotely as the founders monglein the United States.

This the prohibitionists wanted as aside and nullify. To do so her ! in the face of Heaven itself. Freaing the elaisters of the most here in Europe, or traveling the horoughfares of the present at home. I know but one torch to light the way, and that is the Snigit of the Man of Guillee, whose teaching from first to last was at war with force appealing to the better nature and the reason of man, not he beared passions and combative parts, and, taking this for my guide, I cannot help thinking the American , oh! hitionist impious and irrefigious in his dogmatism, and at the same time as unwise and under riminating in

his worldly methods. I might as well rail at God for bringing sin and disease and dears nto the world and seek to show pass them by sumptuary legislation Men may be made hypocrites by ia a. but never spints. Religious torio has been the rather observed and tarded than necelerated by theorem. controversy.

Repressive agencies cuiminate in reactions. Radical puritants in England was succeeded by the debancheries of the Restoration, and Probibition laws in the United States have not only not dimmushed drawcures, but they have brought in their train scandals and arms quitas hurtful to the community at he a workman touch elbows. Women and re drink has brought to that neated section of the community given oce to the excessive use of intoxicanis. that is, contempt for law, evacious of law, extertion and adulteration onperuption alike of the officials ad the drink, lawful and needful enues extinguished in favor of to less indulgences; the faustical preacher and the grafting politician

uniting to work the spy system cach for his own ends, but against soe mass and body of society. Hotel Vier Jahresreiten,

Munich, 1911.

William Smith of Central, N. M., granted increase, rate of \$15 per granted original pension, rate of \$24 month from February 15, 1911.

per month from April 2, 1910

N. M., granted original pension rate Michael Keppler of Nara Visa, N M., granted mercase, rate of \$20 per of \$12 per month from November 13. month from February 13, 1911. Mrs. Amanda M. Morris, Mount Dora, N. M. granted original pension, M. granted increase, rate of \$12 per rate of \$24 per mouth from February

Jose Gonzales of Beenham, N. M., Mound, N. M., granted original pen-

1909, also accrued. Walter Harris of Fort Bayard, N rate of \$12 per month, from Decem- month from February 5, 1911.

sion, rate of \$12 per month from Sep- month from February 5, 1911. tember 6, 1910. Mrs. Rebecca Marshall of Melrose. Edward G. Boyle of Fort Bayard.

N. M., granted increase, rate of \$24 month from April 21, 1911. per month from February 5, 1911. James R. Chadweck of Nara Visa, N. M., granted reissue of pension

16, 1911. Mrs. Eusebia A. Ford of Wagon Michael Coner of Fort Bayard, N rate of \$12 per month found, N. M., granted original pen- M., granted increase, rate of \$10 per 7, 1919. Also accrued.

Desideria Gonzales of Colonias, N M., granted increase, rate of \$20 per

Thomas F, Clay of Webster Grove. Mo., granted increase, rate of \$20 permonth from February 23, 1911. Mrs. Julia F. Cushman of Council Grove, Kan., granted original pension, rate of \$12 per month from February